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Latest release

Barriers and Incentives to Labour Force Participation, Australia

Factors that influence how people participate in the labour market and the hours they work

Reference period 2022-23 financial year

Released 27/11/2023

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Key statistics

In 2022-23:

- The most common reason women were unavailable to start a job or work more hours

within four weeks was 'Caring for children', while for men it was 'Long-term sickness or disability'.

- The most important incentives for people to seek a job or more hours were the "ability to work part-time hours" and "finding a job that matches skills and experience."

More frequent and detailed data on Barriers and Incentives

On 8 September 2022, the Australian Government announced additional funding for the Australian Bureau of Statistics to more frequently [measure barriers and incentives to labour force participation](https://web.archive.org/web/20240201012419/https://ministers.treasury.gov.au/ministers/andrew-leigh-2022/media-releases/funding-australian-bureau-statistics-better-collect-data) (<https://web.archive.org/web/20240201012419/https://ministers.treasury.gov.au/ministers/andrew-leigh-2022/media-releases/funding-australian-bureau-statistics-better-collect-data>). Starting with 2022-23 data, the ABS will now release data on barriers and incentives every year (rather than every two years), with a [range of key measures on a quarterly basis](https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/labour/employment-and-unemployment/barriers-and-incentives-labour-force-participation-australia/2022-23#june-quarter-2023) ([/web/20240201012419/https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/labour/employment-and-unemployment/barriers-and-incentives-labour-force-participation-australia/2022-23#june-quarter-2023](https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/labour/employment-and-unemployment/barriers-and-incentives-labour-force-participation-australia/2022-23#june-quarter-2023)).

The ABS is also continuing to partner across the Australian Public Service to identify additional data sources that can provide useful related insights. Examples of these initiatives can be found in [Making greater use of other data](https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/labour/employment-and-unemployment/barriers-and-incentives-labour-force-participation-australia/2022-23#making-greater-use-of-other-data) ([/web/20240201012419/https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/labour/employment-and-unemployment/barriers-and-incentives-labour-force-participation-australia/2022-23#making-greater-use-of-other-data](https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/labour/employment-and-unemployment/barriers-and-incentives-labour-force-participation-australia/2022-23#making-greater-use-of-other-data)).

Financial year 2022-23

In 2022-23, of the 18 million people aged 18 to 75 years:

- there were 9.1 million people who did not work full-time.
- there were 3.1 million people not participating in the labour force (excluding retirees and those unable to work), of whom 28% wanted a job.
- there were 1.0 million people working less than 16 hours, of whom 26% would like to work more hours.

Table 1.1 - Labour Force Participation by preference for work or more hours, People who had a job

	Employed part-time		Not employed
	Usually works 16-34 hours	Usually works 0-15 hours	Had a job to start or return to
People aged 18 to 75 years	2,974,300	954,100	210,000
Would like to work more hours	481,500 (16%)	251,500 (26%)	-
Did not want more hours	2,492,800 (84%)	702,600 (74%)	-

Table 1.2 - Labour Force Participation by preference for work or more hours, People who did not have a job

	Not employed		
	Unemployed looking for work	Not in the labour force	Retired or unable to work
People aged 18 to 75 years	401,700	2,904,600	1,682,600
Would like a job	401,700 (100%)	847,500 (29%)	-
Did not want a job	-	2,057,100 (71%)	-

Wanted a job or more hours

There were 2.0 million people who did not work full-time and wanted a job or preferred to work more hours. Determining whether these people were available to work or work more hours is important because those who are available have a greater potential to participate or increase their participation in the labour force than those who are not available.

Of the 2.0 million people who wanted a job or preferred to work more hours, most (1.6 million) were available to start within 4 weeks.

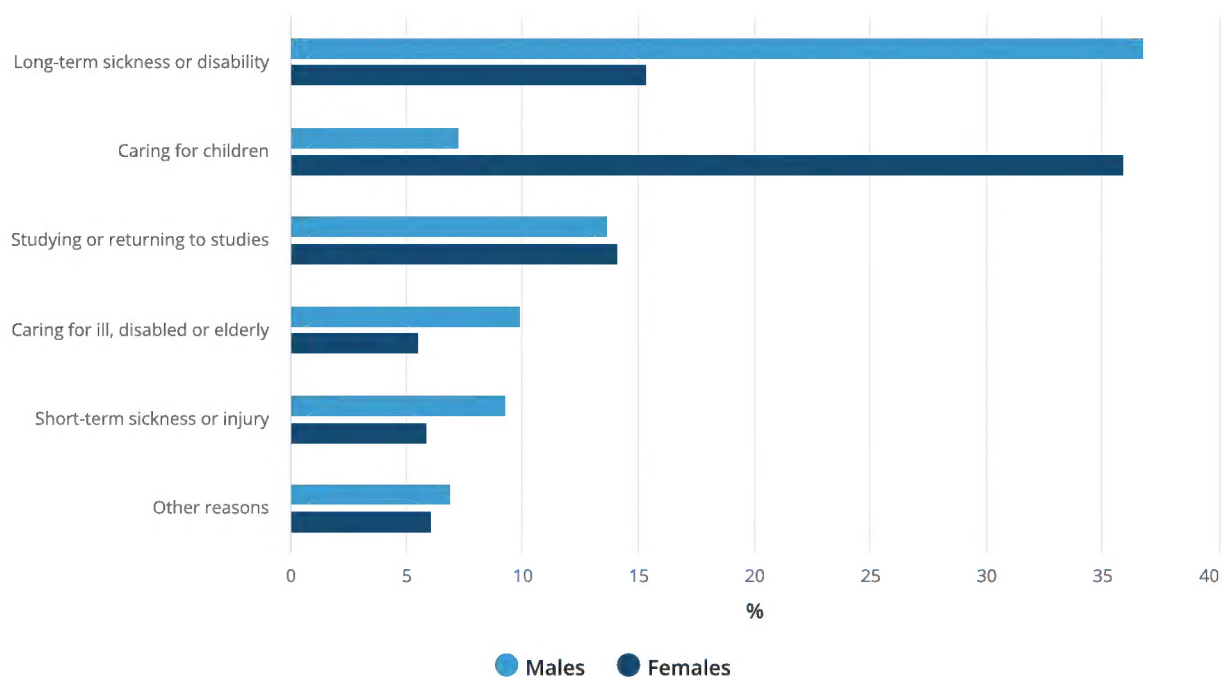
386,000 people were not available within four weeks or did not know when they could start a job or work more hours.

- The main reason women were unavailable to start work was "Caring for children" (36%).

This was higher for mothers with children under 15 years (75%).

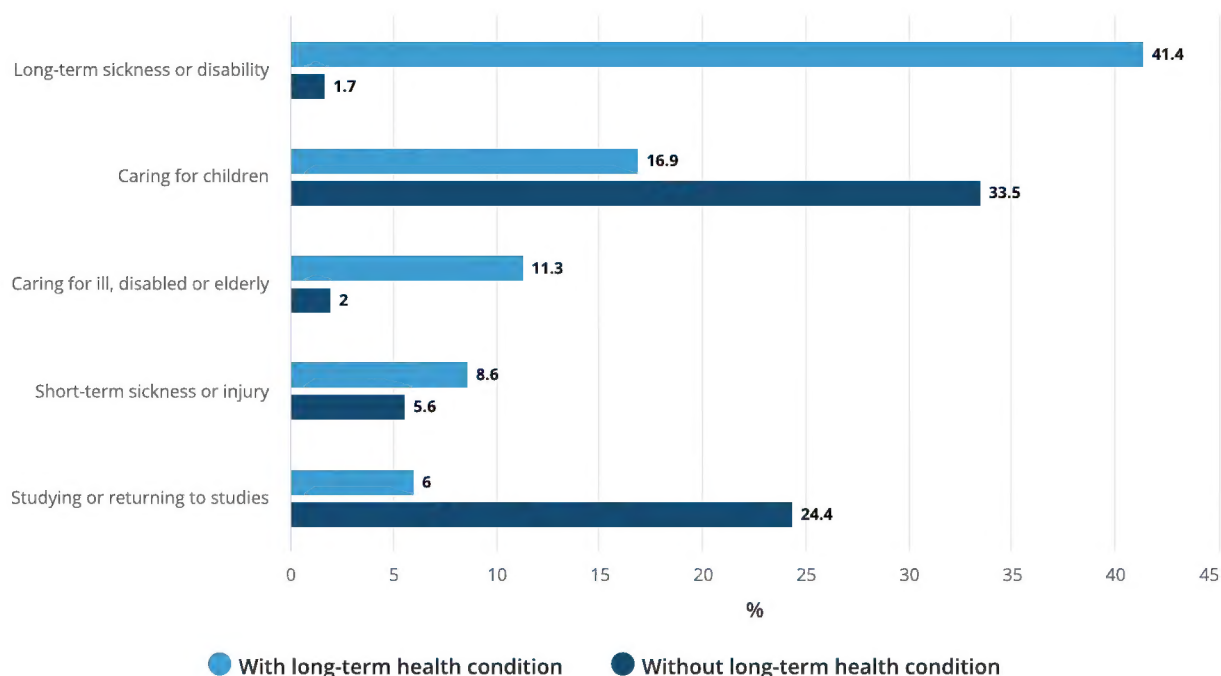
- The main reason men were unavailable to start work was "Long-term sickness or disability" (37%).
- For those with a long-term health condition, 41% indicated their main reason was "Long-term sickness or disability".

Graph 1 - Main reason not available to start a job or more hours, Sex



- Availability refers to the reference week (last week) or within four weeks.
- Data on the main reason is presented. More than one reason can be provided and is available in the [microdata \(/web/20240201012419/https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/microdata-tablebuilder/available-microdata-tablebuilder/barriers-and-incentives-labour-force-participation\)](https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/microdata-tablebuilder/available-microdata-tablebuilder/barriers-and-incentives-labour-force-participation) as "All reasons not available to start work or more hours."
- Data sourced from Table 04 in [Data downloads \(/web/20240201012419/https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/labour/employment-and-unemployment/barriers-and-incentives-labour-force-participation-australia/2022-23#data-downloads\)](https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/labour/employment-and-unemployment/barriers-and-incentives-labour-force-participation-australia/2022-23#data-downloads). State breakdowns and revised estimates for previous years are also available in Table 04.

Graph 2 - Main reason not available to start a job or more hours, Long-term

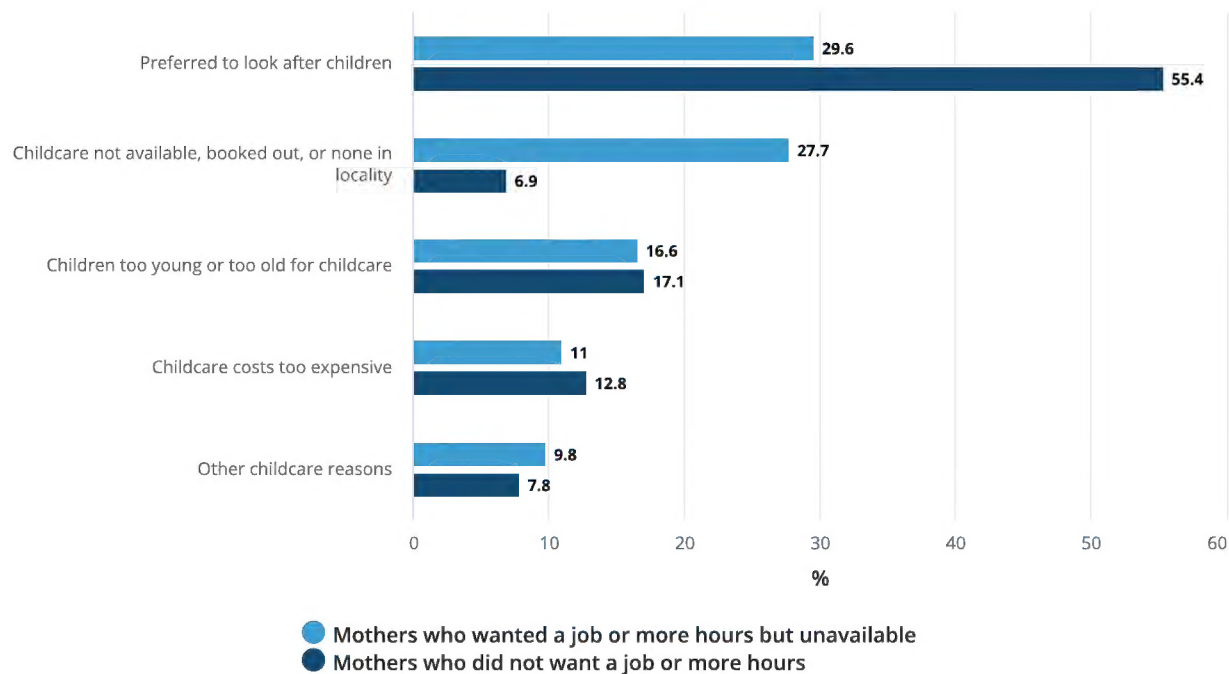


- Availability refers to the reference week (last week) or within four weeks.
- Data on the main reason is presented. More than one reason can be provided and is available in the [microdata](https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/microdata-tablebuilder/available-microdata-tablebuilder/barriers-and-incentives-labour-force-participation) ([/web/20240201012419/https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/microdata-tablebuilder/available-microdata-tablebuilder/barriers-and-incentives-labour-force-participation](https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/microdata-tablebuilder/available-microdata-tablebuilder/barriers-and-incentives-labour-force-participation)) as "All reasons not available to start work or more hours."
- People with a long-term health condition are based on their responses to questions related to identifying a range of health conditions. This is asked separately from the main reason why they are not available to work or work more hours, and they are able to choose a main reason other than "long-term health condition or disability."
- Data sourced from Table 04 in [Data downloads](https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/labour/employment-and-unemployment/barriers-and-incentives-labour-force-participation-australia/2022-23#data-downloads) ([/web/20240201012419/https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/labour/employment-and-unemployment/barriers-and-incentives-labour-force-participation-australia/2022-23#data-downloads](https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/labour/employment-and-unemployment/barriers-and-incentives-labour-force-participation-australia/2022-23#data-downloads)). Estimates for previous years are also available in Table 04.

The main reasons provided by mothers who indicated childcare was the main reason they were unavailable included:

- Preferred to stay home and look after their children (30%), and
- Childcare not available, childcare booked out, or no childcare in locality (28%).

Graph 3 - Main reason childcare was a barrier to participation



- Availability refers to the reference week (last week) or within four weeks.
- Mothers refers to women with children aged under 15 years.
- Data sourced from Table 04 and Table 09 in [Data downloads \(web/20240201012419/https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/labour/employment-and-unemployment/barriers-and-incentives-labour-force-participation-australia/2022-23#data-downloads\)](https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/labour/employment-and-unemployment/barriers-and-incentives-labour-force-participation-australia/2022-23#data-downloads). Estimates for previous years are also available.

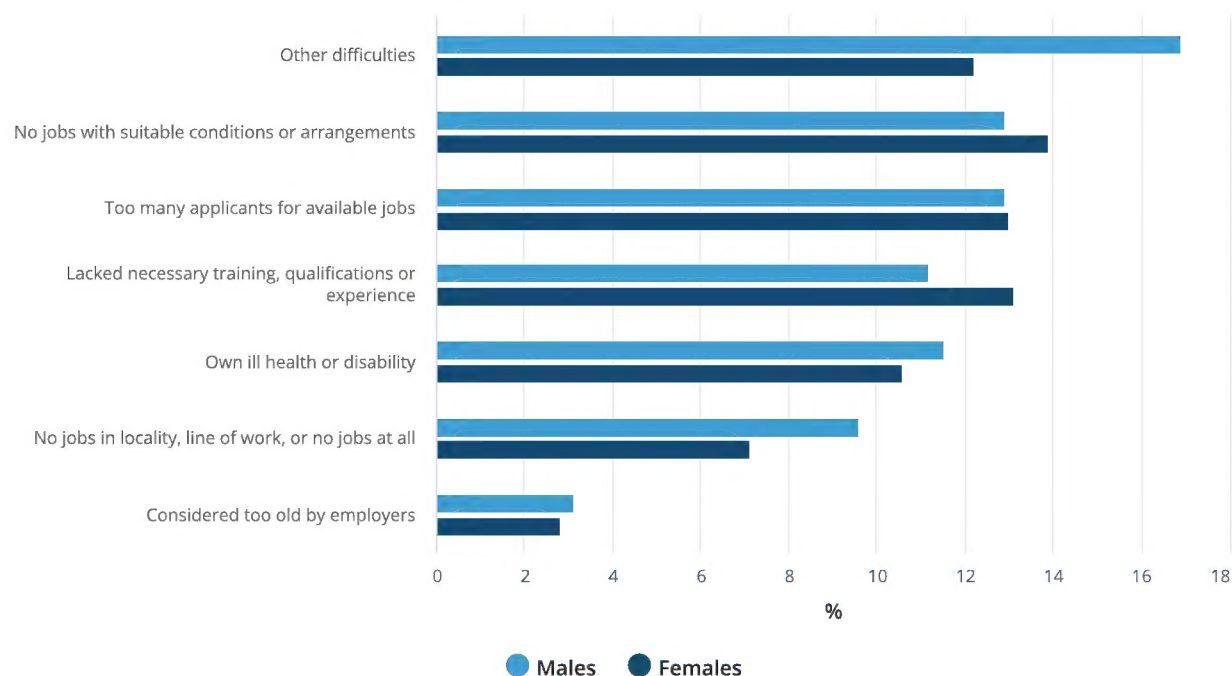
Difficulty finding a job or more hours

Of the 1.6 million people who wanted a job or more hours and were available to start, just under half (47%) were looking for work (756,000).

The main difficulties reported for finding work or more hours included:

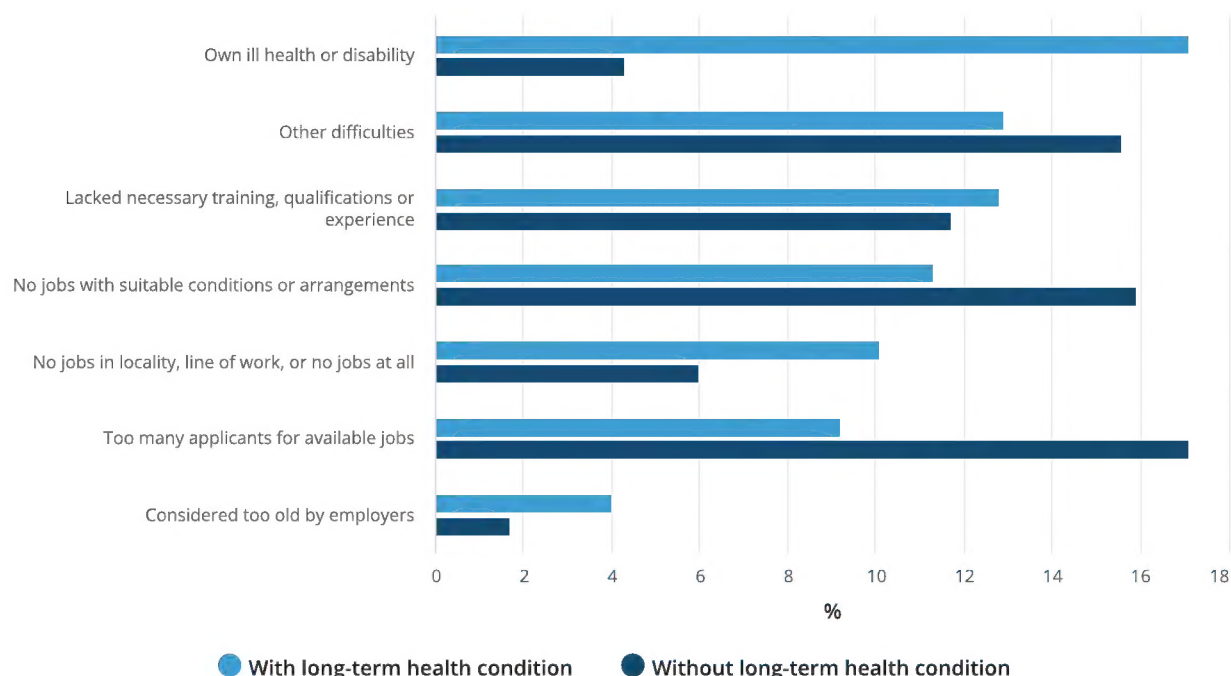
- No jobs with suitable conditions or arrangements – 13%.
- Too many applicants for available jobs – 13%.
- Lacked necessary training, qualifications or experience – 12%.

Graph 4 - Main difficulty in finding a job or more hours, Sex



- Data on the main difficulty is presented. More than one difficulty can be provided and is available in the [microdata \(/web/20240201012419/https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/microdata-tablebuilder/available-microdata-tablebuilder/barriers-and-incentives-labour-force-participation\)](https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/microdata-tablebuilder/available-microdata-tablebuilder/barriers-and-incentives-labour-force-participation) as "All difficulties finding work or more hours."
- Data sourced from Table 06 in [Data downloads \(/web/20240201012419/https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/labour/employment-and-unemployment/barriers-and-incentives-labour-force-participation-australia/2022-23#data-downloads\)](https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/labour/employment-and-unemployment/barriers-and-incentives-labour-force-participation-australia/2022-23#data-downloads). State breakdowns and revised estimates for previous years are also available in Table 06.

Graph 5 - Main difficulty in finding a job or more hours, Long-term health condition



- Data on the main difficulty is presented. More than one difficulty can be provided and is available in the [microdata \(/web/20240201012419/https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/microdata-tablebuilder/available-microdata-tablebuilder/barriers-and-incentives-labour-force-participation\)](https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/microdata-tablebuilder/available-microdata-tablebuilder/barriers-and-incentives-labour-force-participation) as "All difficulties finding work or more hours."
- Data sourced from Table 06 in [Data downloads \(/web/20240201012419/https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/labour/employment-and-unemployment/barriers-and-incentives-labour-force-participation-australia/2022-23#data-downloads\)](https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/labour/employment-and-unemployment/barriers-and-incentives-labour-force-participation-australia/2022-23#data-downloads). Estimates for previous years are also available in Table 06.

Available and looking

Of the 756,000 people who wanted a job or more hours, and who were available and looking:

- 402,000 (53%) were classified as unemployed.
- 29,000 (4%) were not in the labour force (these people were not classified as unemployed because they were not available to start work in the reference week, but were available to start within 4 weeks or were only passively looking for work).

- 325,000 (43%) were employed and usually worked part-time hours (less than 35 hours per week).

Incentives

Incentives to join or increase participation in the labour force were asked of people aged 18-75 years who were either:

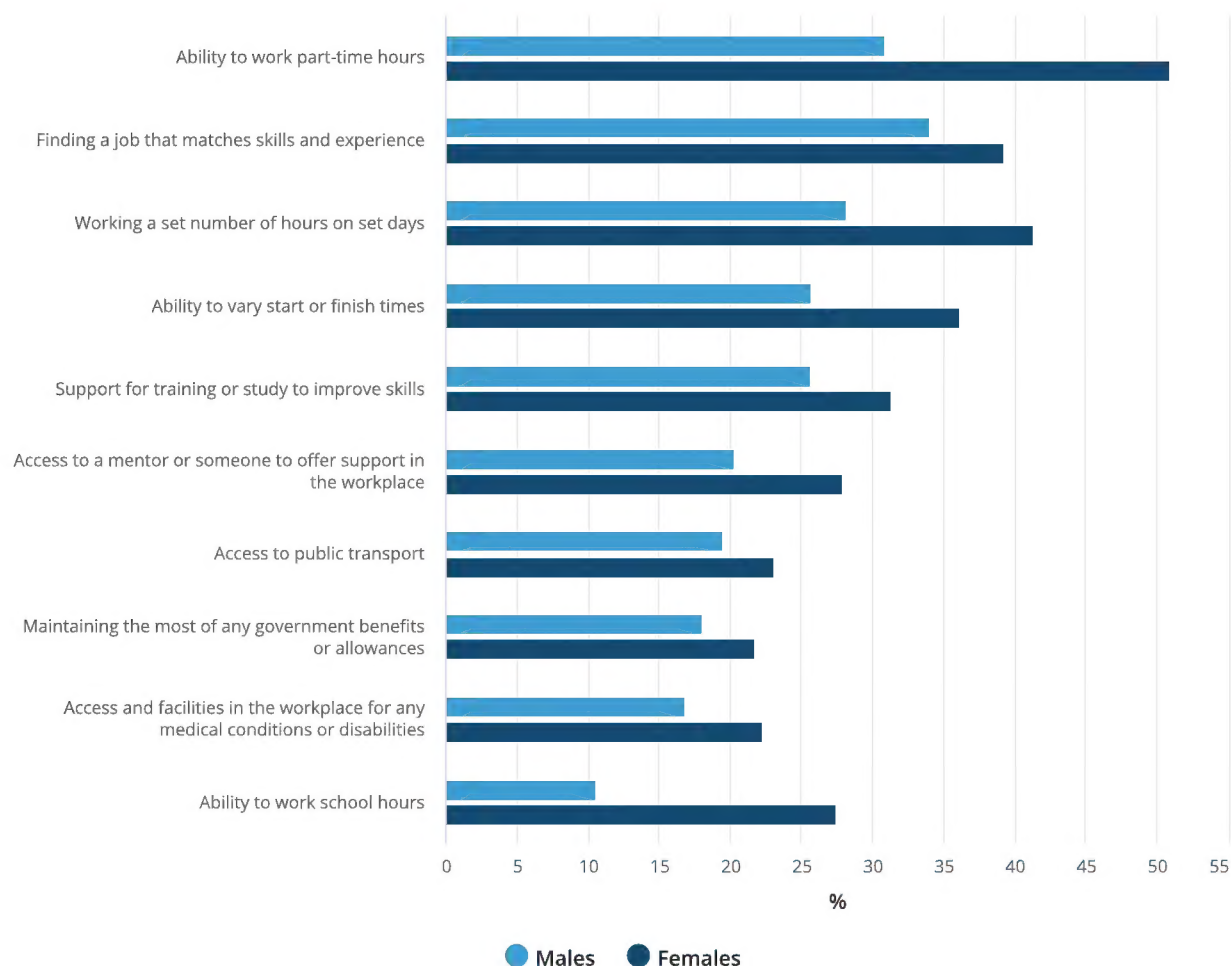
- Not in the labour force, excluding permanent retirees and people unable to work (who did not want a paid job).
- Unemployed.
- People who usually worked part-time (less than 35 hours).

People who had a job to start or return to were excluded.

The most important incentive for women was the "Ability to work part-time hours" with 51% of women rating this as "very important."

For men, the most important incentive was "Finding a job that matches skills and experience," with 34% rating it as "very important."

Graph 6 - Incentives, Sex



- Proportions calculated based on the number of people that rated the incentives as 'Very important'.
- Data sourced from Table 10 in [Data downloads \(/web/20240201012419/https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/labour/employment-and-unemployment/barriers-and-incentives-labour-force-participation-australia/2022-23#data-downloads\)](https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/labour/employment-and-unemployment/barriers-and-incentives-labour-force-participation-australia/2022-23#data-downloads). State breakdowns and revised estimates for previous years are also available in Table 10.

Parents with children under 15

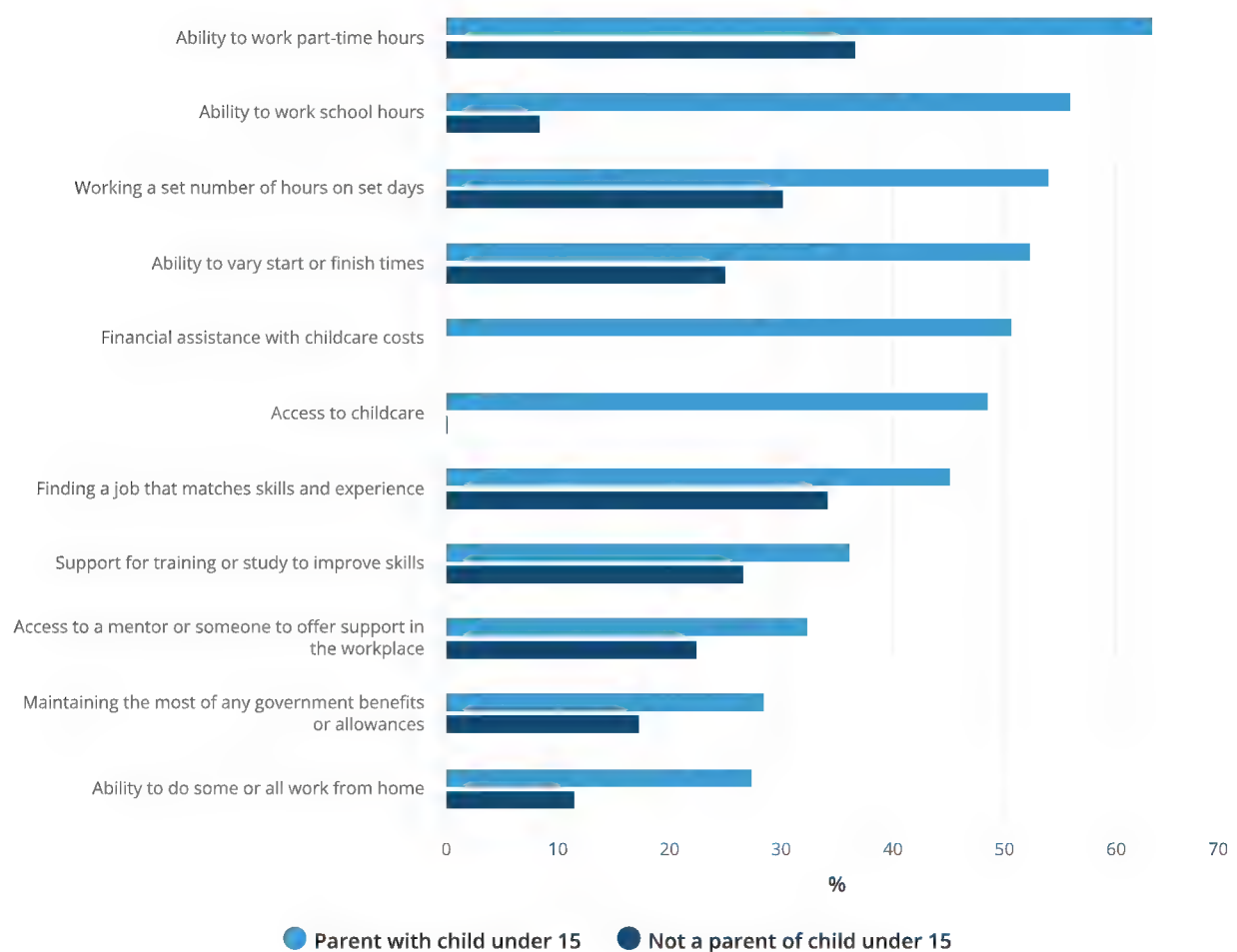
There were 2.0 million parents aged 18-75 years with children under 15 who were not

working full-time.

Of the 1.7 million mothers, the most important incentive was "Ability to work part-time hours" (68%).

Of the 300,000 fathers, the most important incentive was "Ability to vary start or finish times" (48%).

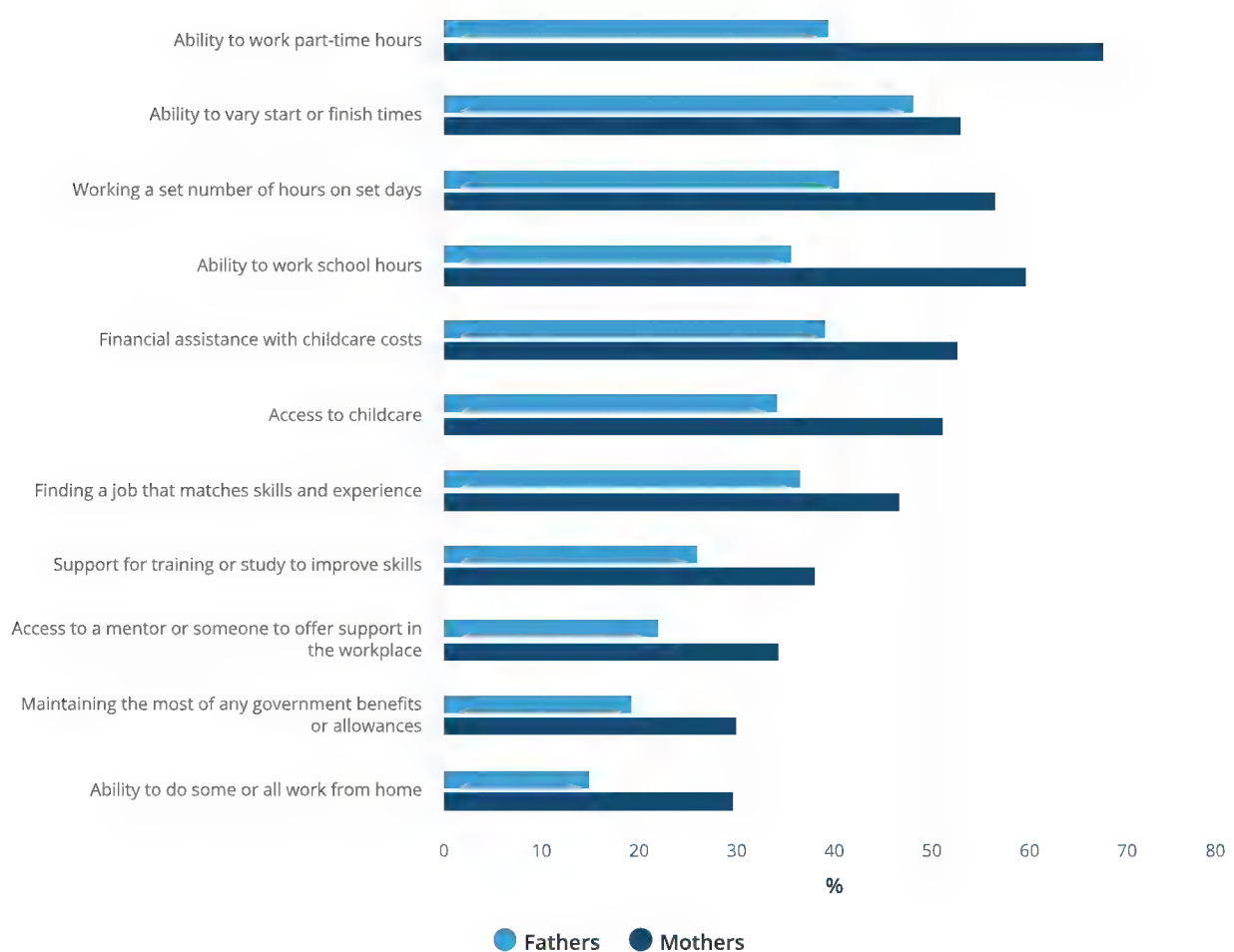
Graph 7 - Incentives, Parents with children under 15



- Proportions calculated based on the number of people that rated the incentives as 'Very important'.
- Data sourced from Table 10 in [Data downloads \(/web/20240201012419/https://www.abs.gov.au/](https://www.abs.gov.au/web/20240201012419/https://www.abs.gov.au/)

[statistics/labour/employment-and-unemployment/barriers-and-incentives-labour-force-participation-australia/2022-23#data-downloads](https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/labour/employment-and-unemployment/barriers-and-incentives-labour-force-participation-australia/2022-23#data-downloads)). State breakdowns and revised estimates for previous years are also available in Table 10.

Graph 8 - Incentives, Mothers and Fathers with children under 15



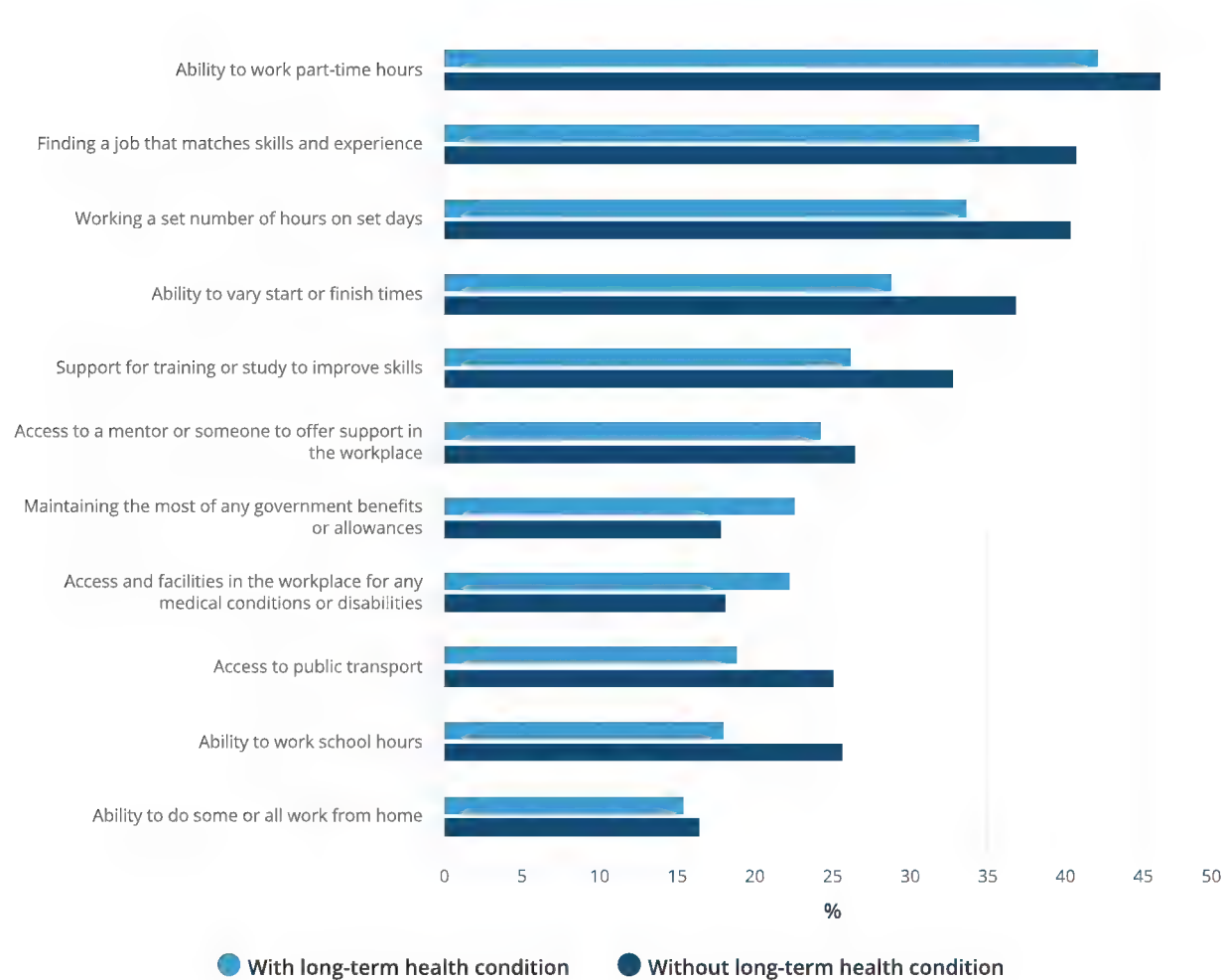
- Proportions calculated based on the number of people that rated the incentives as 'Very important'.
- Data sourced from Table 10 in [Data downloads \(/web/20240201012419/https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/labour/employment-and-unemployment/barriers-and-incentives-labour-force-participation-australia/2022-23#data-downloads\)](https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/labour/employment-and-unemployment/barriers-and-incentives-labour-force-participation-australia/2022-23#data-downloads). State breakdowns and revised estimates for previous years are also available in Table 10.

Long-term health conditions

There were 3.9 million people who were not working full-time and had a long-term health condition.

The most important incentives for people with a long-term health condition were the ability to work part-time hours (42%) and finding a job that matches their skills and experience (35%).

Graph 9 - Incentives, Long-term health condition



- Proportions calculated based on the number of people that rated the incentives as 'Very important'.
- Data sourced from Table 10 in [Data downloads \(/web/20240201012419/https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/labour/employment-and-unemployment/barriers-and-incentives-labour-force-participation-australia/2022-23#data-downloads\)](https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/labour/employment-and-unemployment/barriers-and-incentives-labour-force-participation-australia/2022-23#data-downloads). State breakdowns and revised estimates for previous years are also available in Table 10.

Available and not looking

There were 840,000 people who wanted a job or work with more hours, were available within four weeks but were not looking. 58% of these people were women and they commonly reported that "Studying or returning to studies" (16%) and "Caring for Children" (15%) were the main reasons for not looking for a job or work with more hours. The main reasons for men were "No need to work" (18%) and "Studying or returning to studies" (14%).

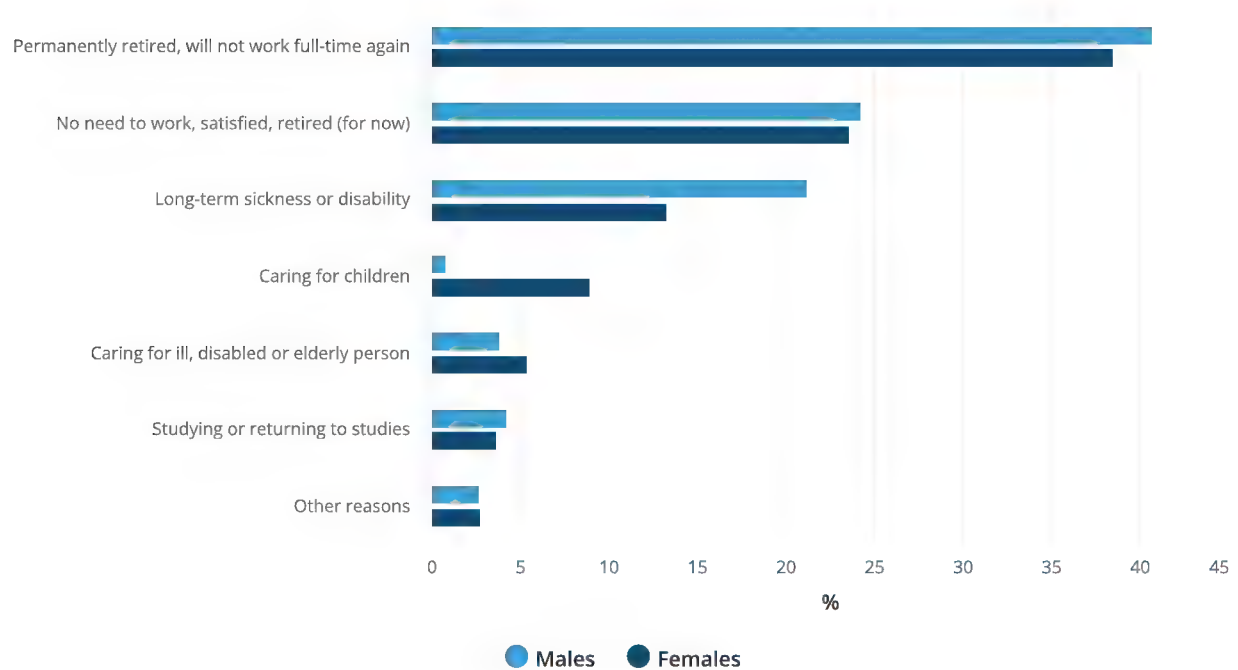
Did not want a job or more hours

Approximately 8.5 million people aged 18 years and over who were not in the labour force or who worked fewer than 35 hours reported that they did not want a job or more hours.

The main reason people not in the labour force did not want a job included:

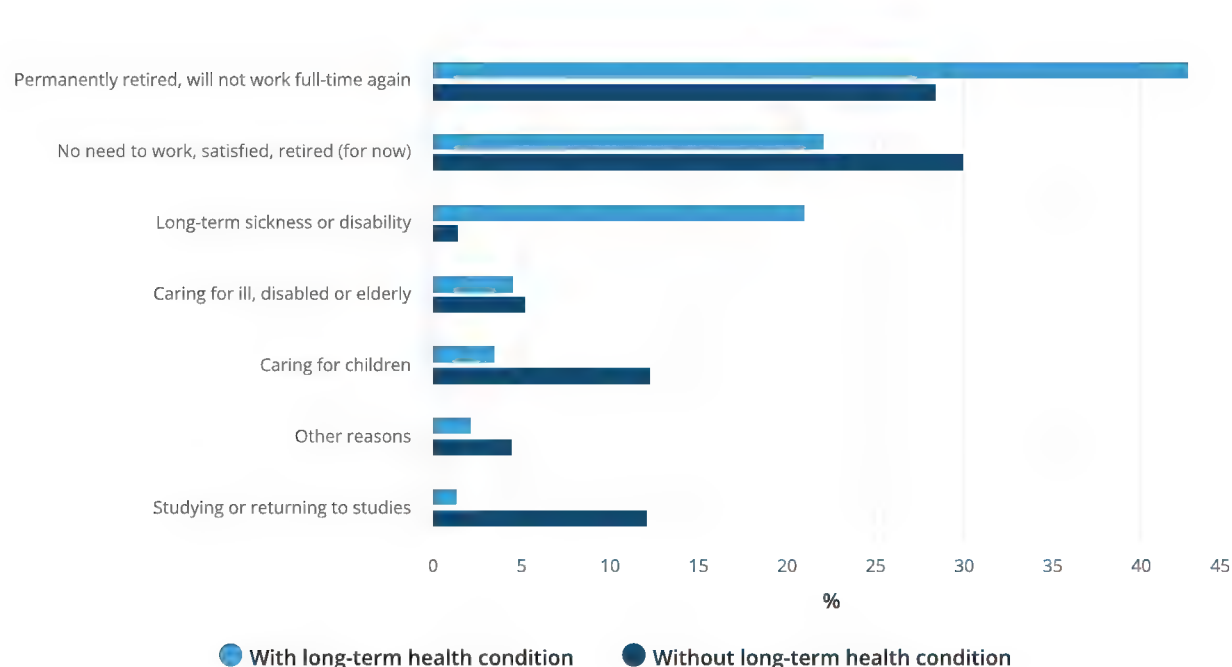
- Permanently retired, will not work full-time again (39%).
- No need to work, satisfied, retired (for now) (24%).
- Long-term sickness or disability (17%).

Graph 10 - Main reason people not in the labour force did not want a job, Sex



- Data on the main reason is presented. More than one reason can be provided and is available in the [microdata \(/web/20240201012419/https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/microdata-tablebuilder/available-microdata-tablebuilder/barriers-and-incentives-labour-force-participation\)](https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/microdata-tablebuilder/available-microdata-tablebuilder/barriers-and-incentives-labour-force-participation) as "All reasons for not wanting to work or work more hours."
- Data sourced from Table 09 in [Data downloads \(/web/20240201012419/https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/labour/employment-and-unemployment/barriers-and-incentives-labour-force-participation-australia/2022-23#data-downloads\)](https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/labour/employment-and-unemployment/barriers-and-incentives-labour-force-participation-australia/2022-23#data-downloads). State breakdowns and revised estimates for previous years are also available in Table 09.

Graph 11 - Main reason people not in the labour force did not want a job, Long-term health condition



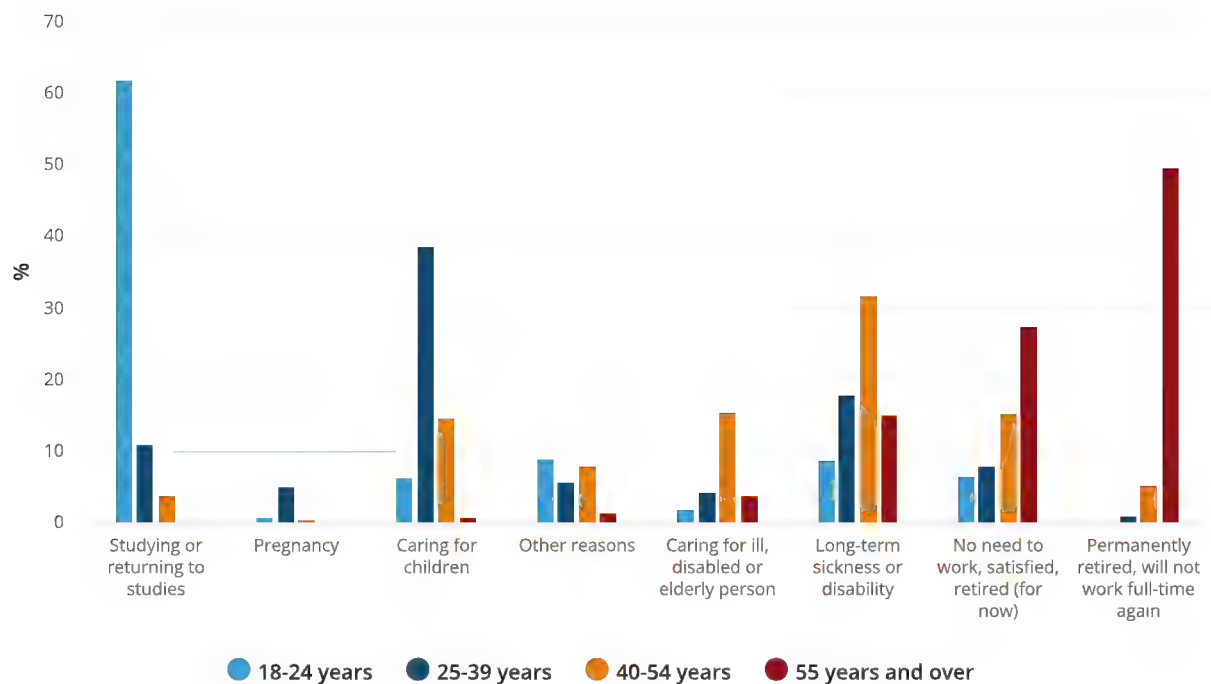
- Data on the main reason is presented. More than one reason can be provided and is available in the [microdata](https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/microdata-tablebuilder/available-microdata-tablebuilder/barriers-and-incentives-labour-force-participation) ([/web/20240201012419/https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/microdata-tablebuilder/available-microdata-tablebuilder/barriers-and-incentives-labour-force-participation](https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/microdata-tablebuilder/available-microdata-tablebuilder/barriers-and-incentives-labour-force-participation)) as "All reasons for not wanting to work or work more hours."
- People with a long-term health condition are based on their responses to questions related to identifying a range of health conditions. This is asked separately from the main reason why they do not want to work or work more hours, and they are able to choose a main reason other than "long-term health condition or disability."
- Data sourced from Table 09 in [Data downloads](https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/labour/employment-and-unemployment/barriers-and-incentives-labour-force-participation-australia/2022-23#data-downloads) ([/web/20240201012419/https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/labour/employment-and-unemployment/barriers-and-incentives-labour-force-participation-australia/2022-23#data-downloads](https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/labour/employment-and-unemployment/barriers-and-incentives-labour-force-participation-australia/2022-23#data-downloads)). State breakdowns and revised estimates for previous years are also available in Table 09.

The main reason people not in the labour force did not want a job varies at different stages of life:

- For people aged 18-24 years - Studying or returning to studies (62%).
- For people aged 25-39 years - Caring for children (39%).

- For people aged 40-54 years - Long-term sickness or disability (32%).
- For people aged 55 years and over - Permanently retired, will not work full-time again (50%).

Graph 12 - Main reason people not in the labour force did not want a job, Age



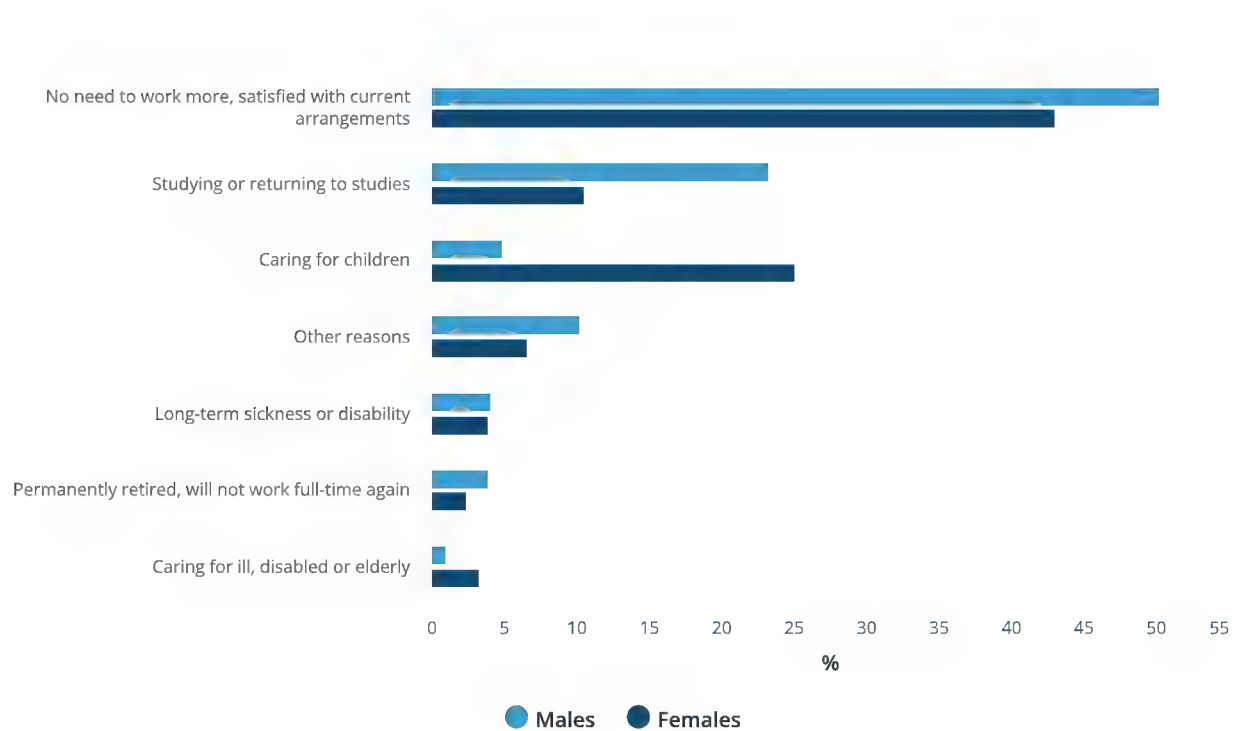
- Data on the main reason is presented. More than one reason can be provided and is available in the [microdata](https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/microdata-tablebuilder/available-microdata-tablebuilder/barriers-and-incentives-labour-force-participation) ([/web/20240201012419/https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/microdata-tablebuilder/available-microdata-tablebuilder/barriers-and-incentives-labour-force-participation](https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/microdata-tablebuilder/available-microdata-tablebuilder/barriers-and-incentives-labour-force-participation)) as "All reasons for not wanting to work or work more hours."
- Data sourced from Table 09 in [Data downloads](https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/labour/employment-and-unemployment/barriers-and-incentives-labour-force-participation-australia/2022-23#data-downloads) ([/web/20240201012419/https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/labour/employment-and-unemployment/barriers-and-incentives-labour-force-participation-australia/2022-23#data-downloads](https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/labour/employment-and-unemployment/barriers-and-incentives-labour-force-participation-australia/2022-23#data-downloads)). State breakdowns and revised estimates for previous years are also available in Table 09.

For people who usually worked part-time, the main reason for not wanting more hours included:

- No need to work more, satisfied with current arrangements (45%).
- Caring for children (19%).

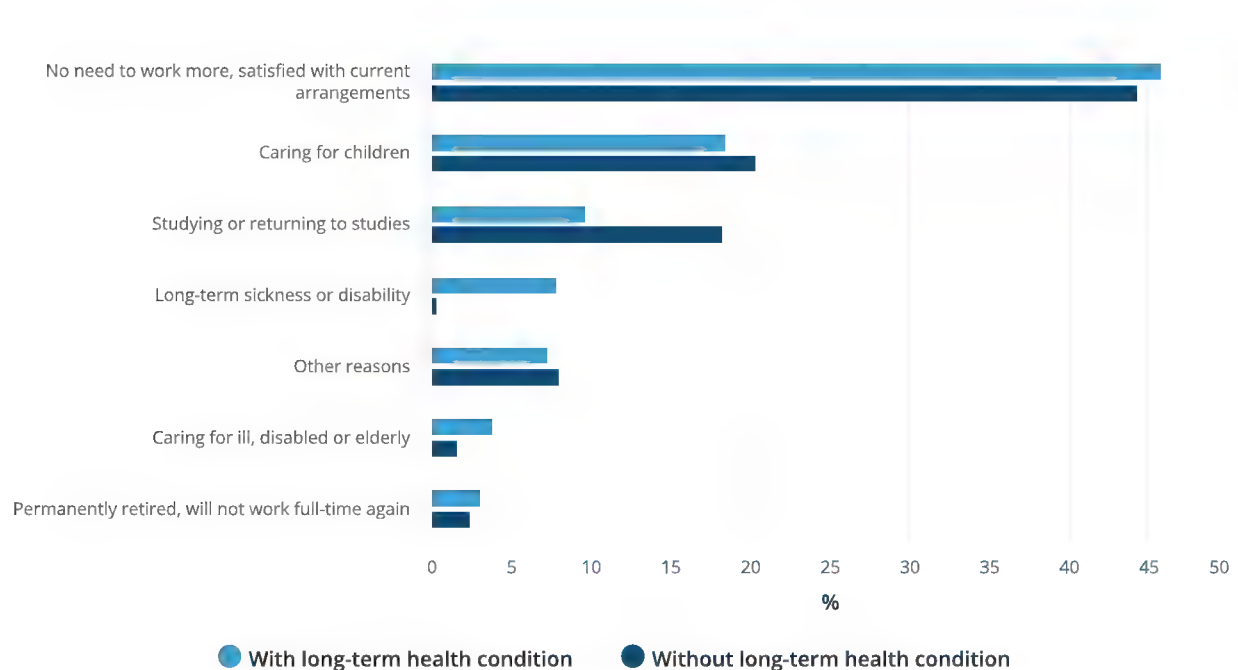
- Studying or returning to studies (14%).

Graph 13 - Main reason people working part-time did not want to work more hours, Sex



- Data on the main reason is presented. More than one reason can be provided and is available in the [microdata](https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/microdata-tablebuilder/available-microdata-tablebuilder/barriers-and-incentives-labour-force-participation) ([/web/20240201012419/https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/microdata-tablebuilder/available-microdata-tablebuilder/barriers-and-incentives-labour-force-participation](https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/microdata-tablebuilder/available-microdata-tablebuilder/barriers-and-incentives-labour-force-participation)) as "All reasons for not wanting to work or work more hours."
- Data sourced from Table 09 in [Data downloads](https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/labour/employment-and-unemployment/barriers-and-incentives-labour-force-participation-australia/2022-23#data-downloads) ([/web/20240201012419/https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/labour/employment-and-unemployment/barriers-and-incentives-labour-force-participation-australia/2022-23#data-downloads](https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/labour/employment-and-unemployment/barriers-and-incentives-labour-force-participation-australia/2022-23#data-downloads)). State breakdowns and revised estimates for previous years are also available in Table 09.

Graph 14 - Main reason people working part-time did not want to work more hours, Long-term health condition



- Data on the main reason is presented. More than one reason can be provided and is available in the [microdata \(/web/20240201012419/https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/microdata-tablebuilder/available-microdata-tablebuilder/barriers-and-incentives-labour-force-participation\)](https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/microdata-tablebuilder/available-microdata-tablebuilder/barriers-and-incentives-labour-force-participation) as "All reasons for not wanting to work or work more hours."
- People with a long-term health condition are based on their responses to questions related to identifying a range of health conditions. This is asked separately from the main reason why they do not want to work or work more hours, and they are able to choose a main reason other than "long-term health condition or disability."
- Data sourced from Table 09 in [Data downloads \(/web/20240201012419/https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/labour/employment-and-unemployment/barriers-and-incentives-labour-force-participation-australia/2022-23#data-downloads\)](https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/labour/employment-and-unemployment/barriers-and-incentives-labour-force-participation-australia/2022-23#data-downloads). Estimates for previous years are also available in Table 09.

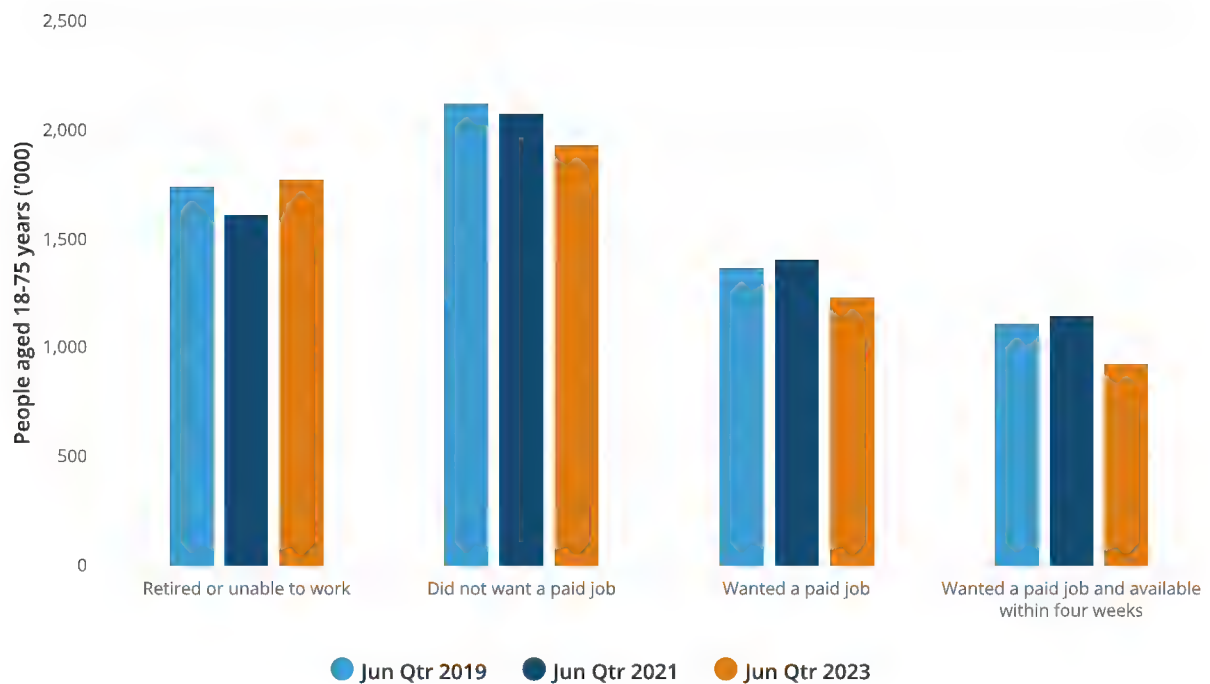
June quarter 2023

In June quarter 2023, there were 18.6 million people aged 18-75 years. Of these:

- 13.6 million were employed or had a job to start or return to (73%).
- 1.8 million were retired or permanently unable to work (10%).

- 3.2 million did not have a job (17%).

Graph Q1 - People who did not have a job



The ABS advises caution when interpreting quarterly estimates from the Barriers and Incentives to Labour Force Participation survey as the survey sample was originally designed to produce high quality annual output. From January 2023, the ABS has increased the sample and estimates for March quarter 2023 onwards are on the increased sample.

Wanting to work

Of the 3.2 million people who did not have a job in June quarter 2023, 1.2 million people wanted a paid job (39%) and 1.9 million people did not want a job (61%).

- For men and women aged 18-24 years, the main reason for not wanting to work was 'Studying or returning to studies' (77%).

- For women aged 25-39 years, the main reason was 'Caring for children' (59%).
- For men aged 25-39 years, the main reason was 'Long-term sickness or disability' (61%).
- For women aged 40-54 years, the main reason was 'Caring for children' (31%).
- For men aged 40-54 years, the main reason was 'Caring for ill, disabled or elderly' (43%).

In June quarter 2023, of those aged 18-75 years who did not have a job, were not retired and not permanently unable to work:

- 2.0 million people had long term health conditions, and 770,000 wanted a paid job (38%).
- 1.2 million people had disability, and 480,000 wanted a paid job (41%).

Whether a person has disability has been derived from a subset of questions from the ABS Short Disability Module. These questions are not designed to estimate prevalence but rather allow for the broad comparison of the characteristics of people with and without disability. For more information, refer to the [Glossary \(/web/20240201012419/https://www.abs.gov.au/methodologies/barriers-and-incentives-labour-force-participation-australia-methodology/2022-23#glossary\)](https://www.abs.gov.au/methodologies/barriers-and-incentives-labour-force-participation-australia-methodology/2022-23#glossary) in [Methodology \(/web/20240201012419/https://www.abs.gov.au/methodologies/barriers-and-incentives-labour-force-participation-australia-methodology/2022-23\)](https://www.abs.gov.au/methodologies/barriers-and-incentives-labour-force-participation-australia-methodology/2022-23).

People can have both long-term health conditions and disabilities. For people with long-term health conditions, about 50% also have disability. For people with disability, about 90% also have long-term health conditions. This survey does not establish if there is a relationship between a person's long-term health conditions and their disability.

Available to work

Of the 1.2 million people who wanted a paid job in June quarter 2023, 930,000 were available within four weeks (75%) and 310,000 were not available within four weeks (25%).

The main reasons women were not available to work were:

- Long-term sickness or disability (24%).
- Caring for children (21%).
- Short-term sickness or injury (10%).

The main reasons men were not available to work were:

- Long-term sickness or disability (45%).
- Studying or returning to studies (13%).
- Short-term sickness or injury (2%).

Incentives

Of the 3.2 million people who did not have a job in June quarter 2023, the most important incentive to encourage them into the labour force was 'Finding a job that matches skills and experience', which was rated as 'Very important' by 36% of people without a job.

- For men and women aged 18-24 years, the most important incentive was the 'Finding a job that matches skills and experience' (64% rated as 'Very important'), followed by 'Support for training or study to improve skills' (59%).
- For women aged 25-39 years, the most important incentives were 'Finding a job that matches skills and experience' (49%), 'Access to childcare' (47%), 'Ability to vary start or finish times' (47%), and 'Financial assistance with childcare costs' (46%).
- For men aged 25-39 years, the most important incentives was 'Finding a job that matches skills and experience' (54%), followed by 'Working a set number of hours on set days' (50%).
- For women aged 40-54 years, the most important incentives were 'Finding a job that matches skills and experience' (53%), 'Ability to work part-time hours' (52%) and 'Working a set number of hours on set days' (48%).
- For men aged 40-54 years, the most important incentive was 'Finding a job that matches skills and experience' (40%), followed by 'Support for training or study to improve your skills' (24%).
- For people with long-term health conditions, the most important incentive was 'Finding a job that matches skills and experience' (33%).
- For people with disability, the most important incentive was 'Finding a job that matches skills and experience' (30%).

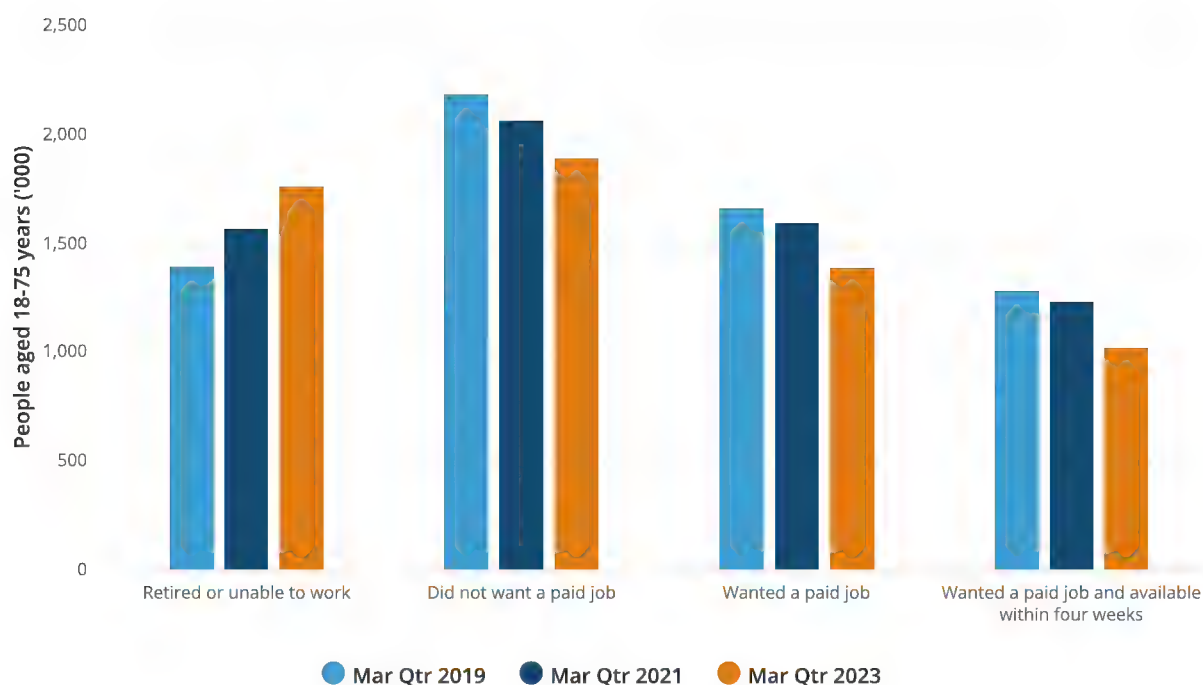
Previous quarters

March quarter 2023

In March quarter 2023, there were 18.5 million people aged 18-75 years. Of these:

- 13.5 million were employed or had a job to start or return to (73%)
- 1.8 million were retired or permanently unable to work (9%)
- 3.3 million did not have a job (18%)

Graph Q1 - People who did not have a job



The ABS advises caution when interpreting quarterly estimates from the Barriers and Incentives to Labour Force Participation survey as the survey sample was originally designed to produce high quality annual output. From January 2023, the ABS has increased the sample and estimates for March quarter 2023 onwards are on the increased sample.

Wanting to work

Of the 3.3 million people who did not have a job in March quarter 2023, 1.4 million people wanted a paid job (42%) and 1.9 million people did not want a job (58%)

- For men and women aged 18-24 years, the main reason for not wanting to work was 'Studying or returning to studies' (87%).
- For women aged 25-39 years, the main reason was 'Caring for children' (48%).
- For men aged 25-39 years, the main reason was 'Long-term sickness or disability' (47%).

- For women aged 40-54 years, the main reason was 'No need to work' (21%), followed closely by 'Caring for ill, disabled or elderly' (19%) and 'Long-term sickness or disability' (18%).
- For men aged 40-54 years, the main reason was 'Long-term sickness or disability' (52%), followed by 'Caring for ill, disabled or elderly' (25%).

Available to work

Of the 1.4 million people who wanted a paid job in March quarter 2023, 1,020,000 were available within four weeks (74%) and 370,000 were not available within four weeks (26%).

The main reasons women were not available to work were:

- Caring for children (27%).
- Long-term sickness or disability (13%).
- Caring for ill, disabled or elderly (12%).

The main reasons men were not available to work were:

- Long-term sickness or disability (50%).
- Caring for children (12%).
- Caring for ill, disabled or elderly (9%).

Incentives

Of the 3.3 million people who did not have a job in March quarter 2023, the most important incentive to encourage them into the labour force was the 'Finding a job that matches skills and experience', which was rated as 'Very important' by 32% of people without a job.

- For men and women aged 18-24 years, the most important incentive was 'Finding a job that matches skills and experience' (55% rated as 'Very important') followed by 'Support for training or study to improve skills' (48%).
- For women aged 25-39 years, the most important incentives were 'Working a set number of hours on set days' (50%), 'Ability to work part-time hours' (47%), and 'Ability to work school hours' (47%).
- For men aged 25-39 years, the most important incentive was 'Finding a job that matches skills and experience' (49%),
- For women aged 40-54 years, the most important incentive was the 'Ability to work part-time hours' (53%).
- For men aged 40-54 years, the most important incentive was 'Finding a job that matches skills and experience' (28%), followed by 'Support for training or study to improve your skills' (24%).

Barriers and Incentives microdata in DataLab

Barriers and Incentives to Labour Force Participation microdata for financial years 2014-15 to 2022-23 and September quarter 2014 to June quarter 2023 are available in ABS DataLab (</web/20240201012419/https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/microdata-tablebuilder/datalab>), released as a supplementary file for the [Longitudinal Labour Force](/web/20240201012419/https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/microdata-tablebuilder/available-microdata-tablebuilder/longitudinal-labour-force-australia) (</web/20240201012419/https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/microdata-tablebuilder/available-microdata-tablebuilder/longitudinal-labour-force-australia>) (LLFS) microdata. All existing users of the LLFS microdata will automatically get access to the additional file and new users can apply for access to both files.

A detailed data item list for the Barriers and Incentives microdata is available in [Microdata and TableBuilder: Barriers and Incentives to Labour Force Participation](/web/20240201012419/https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/microdata-tablebuilder/available-microdata-tablebuilder/barriers-and-incentives-labour-force-participation) (</web/20240201012419/https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/microdata-tablebuilder/available-microdata-tablebuilder/barriers-and-incentives-labour-force-participation>).

Data downloads

Tables - Financial year

⬇ Download all (40.4 MB)

Last updated 27 November 2023.

Table 1. Participation status

⬇ [Download XLSX](#)
[5.01 MB]

Table 2. Whether wanted a job or more hours

⬇ [Download XLSX](#)
[2.95 MB]

Table 3. Occupation and Industry of current or last job

⬇ [Download XLSX](#)
[2.5 MB]

Table 4. Unavailable workers and job seekers

⬇ [Download XLSX](#)
[1.22 MB]

Table 5. Main reason not looking for work or more hours

⬇ [Download XLSX](#)
[2.15 MB]

Table 6. Main difficulty in finding work or more hours

↓ [Download XLSX](#)

[1001.59 KB]

Table 7. Preferred hours of people not participating

↓ [Download XLSX](#)

[1.45 MB]

Table 8. Preferred hours of part-time workers

↓ [Download XLSX](#)

[757.95 KB]

Table 9. Main reason not wanting to work or work more hours

↓ [Download XLSX](#)

[9.02 MB]

Table 10. Incentives to participate

↓ [Download XLSX](#)

[10.21 MB]

Table 11. Whether would return to work and main reason

↓ [Download XLSX](#)

[1.33 MB]

Table 12. Populations by State and territory

↓ [Download XLSX](#)

[4.31 MB]

Tables - Quarterly measures

↓ [Download all \(14.38 MB\)](#)

Last updated 18 October 2023.

Table Q1. Participation status

↓ [Download XLSX](#)

[1.29 MB]

Table Q2. Whether wanted a job or more hours

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[479.63 KB]

Table Q3. Unavailable workers and job seekers

↓ [Download XLSX](#)

[1.22 MB]

Table Q4. Main reason not looking for work or more hours

↓ [Download XLSX](#)
[2.35 MB]

Table Q5. Main difficulty in finding work or more hours

↓ [Download XLSX](#)
[1.61 MB]

Table Q6. Main reason not wanting to work or work more hours

↓ [Download XLSX](#)
[6.11 MB]

Table Q7. Incentives to participate

↓ [Download XLSX](#)
[2.25 MB]

The ABS is reviewing how the barriers and key populations are described in this release, and is expecting to update these in the 2023-24 release.

Making greater use of other data

In addition to the announcement in September 2022 of funding for more frequent and detailed data on barriers and incentives, the Government announced additional related funding for enhanced ABS labour market data in "[Working Future \(https://web.archive.org/web/20240201012419/https://treasury.gov.au/employment-whitepaper/final-report\)](https://web.archive.org/web/20240201012419/https://treasury.gov.au/employment-whitepaper/final-report)" on 25 September 2023.

Additionally, Government investment is supporting the ABS to deliver the Life Course Data Initiative. This will involve developing the Life Course Data Asset to improve our understanding of how communities experience disadvantage by improving the evaluation of existing policy to inform long-term decision making.

The ABS is also partnering with other parts of the Australian Public Service to identify other data – particularly rich administrative datasets – that can provide information on how different groups of people participate in the labour market. These valuable insights into labour force participation, and the extent to which they are changing over time, complement the data that is available from Barriers and Incentives to Labour Force Participation.

Administrative data provides a greater ability to produce robust estimates of changes over time for relatively small groups of people, particularly when integrated with a large demographic dataset like the Census. For a list of recent and current analysis of large

administrative datasets, see [Person Level Integrated Data Asset \(PLIDA\) Research Projects](https://web/20240201012419/https://www.abs.gov.au/about/data-services/data-integration/integrated-data/person-level-integrated-data-asset-plida/multi-agency-data-integration-project-madip-research-projects) ([/web/20240201012419/https://www.abs.gov.au/about/data-services/data-integration/integrated-data/person-level-integrated-data-asset-plida/multi-agency-data-integration-project-madip-research-projects](https://web/20240201012419/https://www.abs.gov.au/about/data-services/data-integration/integrated-data/person-level-integrated-data-asset-plida/multi-agency-data-integration-project-madip-research-projects)).

Examples of other related data activities across the Australian Public Service include:

- The Department of Social Services has noted significant changes in the barriers to labour market participation over time for particular groups in [HILDA](https://web/20240201012419/https://melbourneinstitute.unimelb.edu.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0009/3963249/HILDA-Statistical-Report-2021.pdf) ([https://web.archive.org/web/20240201012419/https://melbourneinstitute.unimelb.edu.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0009/3963249/HILDA-Statistical-Report-2021.pdf](https://web/20240201012419/https://melbourneinstitute.unimelb.edu.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0009/3963249/HILDA-Statistical-Report-2021.pdf)), [Building a New Life in Australia](https://web/20240201012419/https://www.dss.gov.au/about-the-department/longitudinal-studies/building-a-new-life-in-australia-bnla-longitudinal-study-of-humanitarian-migrants-overview) ([https://web.archive.org/web/20240201012419/https://www.dss.gov.au/about-the-department/longitudinal-studies/building-a-new-life-in-australia-bnla-longitudinal-study-of-humanitarian-migrants-overview](https://web/20240201012419/https://www.dss.gov.au/about-the-department/longitudinal-studies/building-a-new-life-in-australia-bnla-longitudinal-study-of-humanitarian-migrants-overview)) (BNLA) and [other longitudinal studies](https://web/20240201012419/https://flosse.dss.gov.au/flossejspui/) ([https://web.archive.org/web/20240201012419/https://flosse.dss.gov.au/flossejspui/](https://web/20240201012419/https://flosse.dss.gov.au/flossejspui/)). The Department is also releasing additional data on [income support recipients](https://web/20240201012419/https://data.gov.au/dataset/ds-dga-6ed2d8c0-0162-46da-bbfe-d493f6190af8/details?q=income%20support%20recipient) ([https://web.archive.org/web/20240201012419/https://data.gov.au/dataset/ds-dga-6ed2d8c0-0162-46da-bbfe-d493f6190af8/details?q=income%20support%20recipient](https://web/20240201012419/https://data.gov.au/dataset/ds-dga-6ed2d8c0-0162-46da-bbfe-d493f6190af8/details?q=income%20support%20recipient)).
- The Department of Home Affairs has produced, through the [Continuous Survey of Australia's Migrants](https://web/20240201012419/https://www.homeaffairs.gov.au/research-and-statistics/research/live/continuous-survey-australia-migrant) ([https://web.archive.org/web/20240201012419/https://www.homeaffairs.gov.au/research-and-statistics/research/live/continuous-survey-australia-migrant](https://web/20240201012419/https://www.homeaffairs.gov.au/research-and-statistics/research/live/continuous-survey-australia-migrant)) (CSAM), employment outcome data for the recent skilled migrant cohort.
- [Jobs in Australia](https://web/20240201012419/https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/labour/jobs/jobs-australia/latest-release) ([/web/20240201012419/https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/labour/jobs/jobs-australia/latest-release](https://web/20240201012419/https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/labour/jobs/jobs-australia/latest-release)) (JIA), produced by the ABS from the Linked Employer-Employee Dataset (LEED), now contains information on employed migrants, allowing further analysis of migrant outcomes. This product complements the linked Census and Home Affairs data in the Permanent Migrants in Australia and Temporary Visa Holders in Australia datasets, both of which were released in early 2023.
- Since April 2023, the Department of Employment and Workplace Relations has been providing additional monthly data on [people participating in the Workforce Australia program](https://web/20240201012419/https://www.dewr.gov.au/employment-services-data) ([https://web.archive.org/web/20240201012419/https://www.dewr.gov.au/employment-services-data](https://web/20240201012419/https://www.dewr.gov.au/employment-services-data)).

Related publications

Information related to barriers and incentives is also available in:

- [Participation, Job Search and Mobility](https://web/20240201012419/https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/labour/employment-and-unemployment/participation-job-search-and-mobility-australia) ([/web/20240201012419/https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/labour/employment-and-unemployment/participation-job-search-and-mobility-australia](https://web/20240201012419/https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/labour/employment-and-unemployment/participation-job-search-and-mobility-australia)) (6226.0), 2015-2023.

- [Potential workers \(/web/20240201012419/https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/labour/employment-and-unemployment/potential-workers/latest-release\)](https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/labour/employment-and-unemployment/potential-workers/latest-release) (6228.0).
- [Underemployed workers \(/web/20240201012419/https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/labour/employment-and-unemployment/underemployed-workers/latest-release\)](https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/labour/employment-and-unemployment/underemployed-workers/latest-release) (6229.0).
- [Disability, Ageing and Carers \(/web/20240201012419/https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/health/disability/disability-ageing-and-carers-australia-summary-findings\)](https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/health/disability/disability-ageing-and-carers-australia-summary-findings) (4430.0), 1981-2018.
- [Pregnancy and Employment Transitions \(https://web.archive.org/web/20240201012419/https://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/second+level+view?ReadForm&prodno=4913.0&viewtitle=Pregnancy%20and%20Employment%20Transition%20Australia~Nov%202017~Latest~29/06/2018&&tabname=Past%20Future%20Issues&prodno=4913.0&issue=Nov%202017&num=&view=&\)](https://web.archive.org/web/20240201012419/https://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/second+level+view?ReadForm&prodno=4913.0&viewtitle=Pregnancy%20and%20Employment%20Transition%20Australia~Nov%202017~Latest~29/06/2018&&tabname=Past%20Future%20Issues&prodno=4913.0&issue=Nov%202017&num=&view=&) (4913.0), 2005-2017.
- [Persons Not In the Labour Force, Underemployed Workers and Job Search Experience \(https://web.archive.org/web/20240201012419/https://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/ProductsbyCatalogue/BBB46A2E9C441282CA257DF40079A913?OpenDocument\)](https://web.archive.org/web/20240201012419/https://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/ProductsbyCatalogue/BBB46A2E9C441282CA257DF40079A913?OpenDocument) (6226.0.55.001), 2014.
- [Persons Not In the Labour Force \(https://web.archive.org/web/20240201012419/https://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/second+level+view?ReadForm&prodno=6220.0&viewtitle=Persons%20Not%20in%20the%20Labour%20Force%20Australia~September%202013~Latest~26/03/2014&&tabname=Past%20Future%20Issues&prodno=6220.0&issue=September%202013&num=&view=&\)](https://web.archive.org/web/20240201012419/https://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/second+level+view?ReadForm&prodno=6220.0&viewtitle=Persons%20Not%20in%20the%20Labour%20Force%20Australia~September%202013~Latest~26/03/2014&&tabname=Past%20Future%20Issues&prodno=6220.0&issue=September%202013&num=&view=&) (6220.0), 1975-2013.
- [Job Search Experience \(https://web.archive.org/web/20240201012419/https://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/second+level+view?ReadForm&prodno=6222.0&viewtitle=Job%20Search%20Experience,%20Australia~July%202013~Latest~05/02/2014&&tabname=Past%20Future%20Issues&prodno=6222.0&issue=July%202013&num=&view=&\)](https://web.archive.org/web/20240201012419/https://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/second+level+view?ReadForm&prodno=6222.0&viewtitle=Job%20Search%20Experience,%20Australia~July%202013~Latest~05/02/2014&&tabname=Past%20Future%20Issues&prodno=6222.0&issue=July%202013&num=&view=&) (6222.0), 1976-2013.
- [Underemployed Workers \(https://web.archive.org/web/20240201012419/https://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/second+level+view?ReadForm&prodno=6265.0&viewtitle=Underemployed%20Workers,%20Australia~September%202013~Latest~26/02/2014&&tabname=Past%20Future%20Issues&prodno=6265.0&issue=September%202013&num=&view=&\)](https://web.archive.org/web/20240201012419/https://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/second+level+view?ReadForm&prodno=6265.0&viewtitle=Underemployed%20Workers,%20Australia~September%202013~Latest~26/02/2014&&tabname=Past%20Future%20Issues&prodno=6265.0&issue=September%202013&num=&view=&) (6265.0), 1985-2013.
- [Australian Social Trends - Disability and Work \(https://web.archive.org/web/20240201012419/https://archive.org/details/41020-2012-03/page/16/mode/2up\)](https://web.archive.org/web/20240201012419/https://archive.org/details/41020-2012-03/page/16/mode/2up) (4102.0), Mar 2012.
- [Successful and Unsuccessful Job Search Experience \(https://web.archive.org/web/20240201012419/https://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/second+level+view?ReadForm&prodno=6245.0&viewtitle=Successful%20and%20Unsuccessful%20Job%20Search%20Experience,%20Australia~Jul%202000~Latest~06/06/2001&&tabname=Past%20Future%20Issues&pr](https://web.archive.org/web/20240201012419/https://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/second+level+view?ReadForm&prodno=6245.0&viewtitle=Successful%20and%20Unsuccessful%20Job%20Search%20Experience,%20Australia~Jul%202000~Latest~06/06/2001&&tabname=Past%20Future%20Issues&pr)

[odno=6245.0&issue=Jul%202000&num=&view=&_">odno=6245.0&issue=Jul%202000&num=&view=&_](#) (6245.0), 1982-2000.

- [Australians' Employment and Unemployment Patterns \(https://web.archive.org/web/20240201012419/https://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/second+level+view?ReadForm&prodno=6286.0&viewtitle=Australians%27%20Employment%20and%20Unemployment%20Patterns~1994%20to%201996~Latest~15/12/1997&&tabname=Past%20Future%20Issues&prodno=6286.0&issue=1994%20to%201996&num=&view=&_\)](#) (6286.0), 1994-1997.
- [Occasional Paper: Labour Market Programs, Unemployment and Employment Hazards \(https://web.archive.org/web/20240201012419/https://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/ProductsbyCatalogue/F1AB3EB6E180B231CA2570AC001AC2BE?OpenDocument\)](#) (6239.0.00.002), 1997.
- [Focus on Families - A Statistical Series: Education and Employment \(https://web.archive.org/web/20240201012419/https://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/DetailsPage/4421.01994?OpenDocument\)](#) (4421.0), 1994.
- [Australia's Long-Term Unemployed, A Statistical Profile \(https://web.archive.org/web/20240201012419/https://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/DetailsPage/6255.01993?OpenDocument\)](#) (6255.0), 1993.

Previous catalogue number

This release previously used catalogue number 6239.0*.

* Note: Catalogue number 6239.0 was also previously used for [Information Paper - Review of ABS Employment Statistics \(https://web.archive.org/web/20240201012419/https://archive.org/details/62390-1981\)](#), 1981.

Methodology

[Barriers and Incentives to Labour Force Participation, Australia methodology, 2022-23 financial year](#)